SUMMARY TRANSLATION OF "RADIO" NO. 02 [FEBRUARY] FOR 1989

[Rough, summary translations of articles of possible interest to amateurs, from the monthly magazine RADIO, published jointly by the Ministry of Communication of the USSR and the military training organization DOSAAF.]

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[NOTE: Square brackets are used by the translator to set off a comment, a reference, the expansion and translation of an abbreviation, or the equivalent of an expression or address in the other language. Their contents do not appear in the original.]

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pp 7 — 8, 24: "ON WOODED ALPINE TRAILS" ["LESNYMI AL'PIYSKIMI TRASSAMI"], by A[natoliy Vladimirovich] Gorokhovskiy, [Editor-in-Chief, RADIO,] Beatenberg [Bern Canton] — Moscow.

The excellently-organized Fourth Sport Radiodirection-finding Championship of the World [chetvertyy chempionat mira po sportivnoy radiopelengatsii] was held in Beatenberg, Switzerland, in early September 1988. Teams from 17 countries — Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Hungary, FRG, China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea [North Korea], Luxembourg, Norway, Poland, Soviet Union, France, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Sweden, Yugoslavia, and Japan — participated. This was the same number that participated in the 1986 championships in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia, but Luxembourg and France participated for the first time. Here are the numbers of countries participating in the world championships: 1984 — 13, 1986 — 17, 1988 — 17. Unfortunately, teams didn't come to the 1988 championship from Romania, Italy, or Holland, though they had indicated preliminarily that they would participate. Still, the figures show the growing interest in this dynamic form of sport, and one would hope in the future to see not only a great number of countries participating, but also Region 2 teams. For Region 3, the watershed year was 1977, when "[fox-]hunters" from the Korean Democratic People's Republic were admitted to the European Championship.

The Soviet team consisted of:

Men

Meritorious Master of Sport of the USSR V. Chistyakov;
Master of Sport of the USSR International Class Ch. Guliyev;
Master of Sport of the USSR International Class A. Yevstratov.

Women

Master of Sport of the USSR International Class L. Bychak;
Master of Sport of the USSR International Class S. Koshkina;
Master of Sport of the USSR International Class N. Chernysheva.

Veterans (Men over 40 years of age)

Master of Sport of the USSR International Class V. Kirpichenko;
Master of Sport of the USSR International Class L. Korolev;
Master of Sport of the USSR O. Fursa.

Juniors

Master of Sport of the USSR V. Geyt;
Master of Sport of the USSR B. Miraliyev;
Candidate Master of Sport M. Kirgetov.

The trainer of the mixed team was A. Koshkin.

The Soviet team took 7 gold, 3 silver, and 7 bronze medals, significantly more than any other team. But a closer look ... [detailed results are given; in a number of events members of other teams placed ahead of Soviet contestants].

[Translator's note: If anyone needs the detailed results, please let me know.]

Radiodirectionfinding is being neglected at the local level. As a result the number of "fox-hunters" is going down and their average age is going up. We shouldn't forget that the leading Soviet sportsmen are actually professionals; for this reason many other teams can't yet compete on an equal basis with our mixed team. But sportsmen from China and North Korea and gathering strength as are sportsmen younger than ours from the socialist countries. The Japanese intead to develop receivers for fox-hunting, and today they have greater possibilities in the area than we do.

We need to revive radio clubs with full rights. These could become genuine centers of amateur radio and radiosport, including sport radiodirectionfinding.

p 9: "VICTORY EMBELLISHED WITH RECORDS" ["POBEDA KRASNA REKORDAMI"], by V. Yushmanov, Senior Judge of the Championship, All-Union-Category Judge.

The RSFSR team won the Speed Radiotelegraphy Championship of the USSR [chempionat SSSR po skorostnoy radiotelegrafii], held [dates not given] in Frunze, the capital of the Kirgizskaya SSR. Byelorussia and the Ukraine came in second and third.

TEXT COPIED BY TYPEWRITER

Men

Master of Sport of the USSR International Class
Stanislav Zelenov, from Vladimir;
Master of Sport Aleksandr Demin, from Leningrad;
Master of Sport Leonid Bebin from Arkhangel'sk.

Women

Candidate Master of Sport Irina Agafonova, from Riga;
Master of Sport Yelena Fomicheva, from Pensa;
Master of Sport Larisa Semenenko, from Kiev.

TEXT COPIED BY HAND

Men

Master of Sport Aleksandr Viyeru, from Moldavia;
Master of Sport International Class Oleg Bezzubov, from Penza;
Master of Sport Vladimir Aleksandrov, from Leningrad.

Women

Master of Sport Marina Polishchuk, from Kiev;
Master of Sport El'vira Aryutkina, from Penza;
Master of Sport Natal'ya Mochalova, from the Ukraine.

Two All-Union records were established — by Stanislav Zelenov and Yelena Fomicheva.

Along with these and other positive results, the weak performance of the hosts — the mixed team of the Kirgizskaya SSR — must be noted. It was probably caused by insufficient attention by the leadership of the Central Committee of the Republic's DOSAAF to the development of radiosport.

pp 10 — 11: "ANOTHER STRUGGLE ON THE ARABATSKAYA SPIT OF LAND" ["I VNOV' BOR'BA NA ARABATSKOY STRELKE"], by A[leksandr Ivanovich] Gusev, [UA3AYC,] Genichesk — Moscow.

After a two-year break[1], ultrashortwavers ["ultrashortwave" = VHF/UHF/SHF] gathered on the Arabatskaya spit of land [Arabatskaya strelka], not far from Genichesk. Again it has to be noted that not all teams showed up. Compared to last year there was one less — nine; seven from union republics, plus Moscow and Leningrad. Yet there was a time when the number of teams reached 16! The problems of giving sportsmen free time off from work, of making vehicles available, of getting gasoline, etc., etc. are getting worse in local areas.

Is there a way out of this situation? The participants in the Championship cry out in a single voice "Yes, there is." But in order for the relationship to VHF/UHF/SHF, and, incidentally, that to HF, to change in the local areas, it is necessary to make these spartacade [spartakiadnymi] forms of sport. Then the demand by DOSAAF committees for its development will be different.

The 1988 championship took place in accordance with the new rules, omitting a round on 144 MHz. Not everyone was happy about this, above all, the outsiders [autsaydery], for whom 144 MHz had been almost the basic band. Now, since there's no 144 MHz and no equipment for 5.6 GHz, they seemingly have nowhere to compete. Some of leaders also expressed dissatisfaction in connection with elimination of the 144 MHz round.

Efficient monitoring by the judges isn't possible due to the highly-directional antennas used. At the traditional conference held at the end of the competitions, suggestions were made on this score. One suggestion was to have each operator make tape recordings of his entire operation. The technical commission needs to be able to verify all equipment, including that for 5.6 GHz, but doesn't have the necessary instruments.

The Ukrainian sportsmen took first place in almost all events, Moscow second, and Leningrad/Leningradskaya Oblast' third.

The competitions were not organized well. Everything was based on the assumption of good weather. It rained. Vehicles got stuck. For practical reasons, the Moscow and Estonian teams had to occupy places not assigned to them.

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[1]A quick search failed to uncover a similar event two years ago. Three years previously a similar event, also beset by bad weather, was held at the same QTH. See pp 18 — 19 of RADIO #01/1986, or p 1 of the corresponding summary translation.

The feeding arrangements weren't well thought through. The organizers gave money to the participants and let them eat where they wished. Realistically, this meant eating in the dining hall of the boarding school [? — pensionat] (true, the quality of the dishes there occasioned, to put it mildly, a certain degree of alarm [trevoga]. ... There can't be any serious explanation for the fact that the tables of the sportsmen didn't contain the vegetables or arbuzy [round watermelons] for which Khersonskaya Oblast' is famous.

p 11 [untitled article] by A. Ivanov, UA3APH, Moscow:

This program for the "Radio-86RK" computer is for calculating the distance and the azimuth to another station, using the World-Wide Locator System.

One's own locator is entered when requested, then that of the other station (lines 50 to 90 and 100 to 130). The correctness of the information entered (presence of all elements of the locator, possibility of repeating one's own locator rather than entering that of the other station) are checked by a subprogram described in lies 350 to 500.

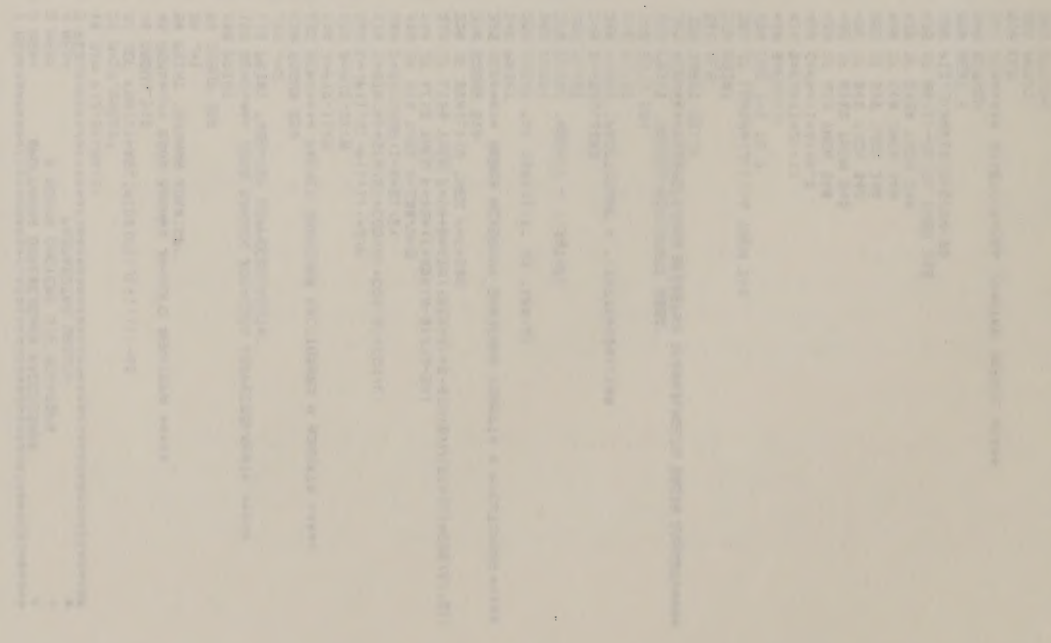
The commands in lines 140 to 220 cause the azimuth and distance to be determined. In calculating the azimuth the curvature of the Earth is taken into account.

The results of the calculations are displayed on the screen (lines 250 and 270), after which the computer awaits entry of the next [other] station.

[The Cyrillic text in the BASIC program reproduced below reads as shown on the next page:]

РАСЧЕТ РАССТОЯНИЯ И АЗИМУТА

```
1 REM**********************************************
2 REM*                                            *
3 REM*     ПРОГРАММА ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЯ РАССТОЯНИЯ       *
4 REM*        В НОВОЙ СИСТЕМЕ QTH-ЛОКАТОРА        *
5 REM*                РАЗРАБОТКА UA3APH           *
6 REM**********************************************
10 DIM P(2,2),M$(2)
20 M=57.295697
30 DEF FNA(I)=ASC(MID$(M$(J),I,1))-65
40 GOSUB 510
45 REM***** ВВОД ДАННЫХ ЛИЧНОГО ЛОКАТОРА *****
50 PRINT "ЛИЧНЫЙ ЛОКАТОР"
80 J=1
90 GOSUB 350
100 PRINT
105 REM***** ВВОД ДАННЫХ ЛОКАТОРА КОРРЕСПОНДЕНТА *****
110 PRINT "ЛОКАТОР КОРРЕСПОНДЕНТА"
120 J=2
130 GOSUB 350
135 REM***** РАСЧЕТ ЗНАЧЕНИЙ РАССТОЯНИЯ И АЗИМУТА *****
140 A=P(2,1)/M
150 B=P(2,2)/M
160 L=(P(1,2)-P(1,1))*2/M
170 E=SIN(A)*SIN(B)+COS(A)*COS(B)*COS(L)
180 D=ATN(SQR(1-E*E)/E)
190 IF D<0 THEN D=180/M+D
200 IF A<>B THEN F=90*(1+ABS(A-B)/(A-B))
210 IF L<>0 THEN F=90+M*ATN((SIN(A)*E-SIN(B))/(SIN(L)*COS(A)^2))
220 IF SIN(L)<0 THEN F=F+180
230 GOSUB 510
235 REM***** ВЫВОД ИСХОДНЫХ ЗНАЧЕНИЙ АЗИМУТА И РАССТОЯНИЯ *****
240 PRINT
250 PRINT "ОТ ";M$(1);" ДО ";M$(2)
260 PRINT
270 PRINT "АЗИМУТ = ";INT(F)
280 PRINT
290 R=6365.11*D
300 PRINT "РАССТОЯНИЕ = ";INT(R*100)/100
310 PRINT
330 GOTO 100
340 PRINT "ОШИБКА-ПОВТОРИТЕ ВВОД"
345 REM*****ПОДПРОГРАММА ПРОВЕРКИ ПРАВИЛЬНОСТИ ВВОДА ДАННЫХ*****
350 INPUT M$(J)
360 CLS
370 PRINT
380 IF LEN(M$(J))<>6 THEN 340
390 FOR I=1 TO 2
400 A=FNA(I)
410 B=FNA(I+2)+17
420 C=FNA(I+4)+0.5
430 IF A<0 THEN 340
440 IF A>18 THEN 340
450 IF B<0 THEN 340
455 IF B>P THEN 340
460 IF C<0 THEN 340
470 IF C>24 THEN 340
475 IF M$(1)=M$(2) THEN 340
480 P(I,J)=A*10+B+C/24-90
490 NEXT I
500 RETURN
505 REM***** ПОДПРОГРАММА ОЧИСТКИ ЭКРАНА *****
510 CLS
520 PRINT
550 RETURN
```



```
  2:   REM     PROGRAM FOR DETERMINING DISTANCE
  3:   REM     USING THE NEW QTH LOCATOR SYSTEM
  4:   REM                  UA3APH
 45:   REM     ENTER YOUR OWN LOCATOR DATA
 50:   PRINT   "LOCATOR OF THE OTHER STATION"
105:   REM     ENTER LOCATOR DATA OF THE OTHER STATION
110:   PRINT   "LOCATOR OF THE OTHER STATION"
135:   REM     CALCULATION OF DISTANCE AND AZIMUTH
235:   REM     OUTPUT REFERENCE VALUES FOR AZIMUTH AND DISTANCE
250:   PRINT   "FROM ...  TO..."
270:   PRINT   "AZIMUTH = ..."
300:   PRINT   "DISTANCE = ..."
340:   PRINT   "ERROR-ENTER AGAIN"
345:   REM     SUBPROGRAM FOR VERIFYING DATA ENTERED
505:   REM     SUBPROGRAM FOR CLEARING SCREEN
```

pp 12 — 13: "AGAIN ABOUT ETHICS," by A. Novoselov, RW3AO.

[Introduction]

In the editors' opinion, some of the views expressed in the article don't relate to the subject of ethics and some of the writer's recommendations aren't possible in today's conditions. Readers' reactions are invited.

[Article proper]

After reading V. Agabekov's (UA6HZ) article "Unrealized Expectations," ["Nesbyvshiyesya ozhidaniya"] in RADIO #09/1988 [see corresponding summary translation, pp 4 — 7], I decided to share my thoughts with other amateurs concerning the ethical situation that has developed over recent years on the shortwave bands. I've been an amateur for 20 years.

"When transmissions between amateur stations of different countries are permitted, they shall be made in plain language and shall be limited to messages of a technical nature relating to tests and to remarks of a personal character for which, by reason of their unimportance, recourse to the public telecommunications service is not justified." [No. 2732 of the ITU Radio Regulations]

"It is absolutely forbidden for amateur stations to be used for transmitting international communications on behalf of third parties." [No. 2733 of the RR]

Let's turn on the receiver and listen:

"Is the frequency in use? Clean out your ears!"

"We kept it just for you."

"I hope you blow your amplifier!" [Literally, "That your amplifier may fly away!

[In Russian: "Chastota svobodna? Prochisti ushi!"
"Spetsial'no dlya Vas derzhali."
"Chtob u tebya vyletel usilitel'!"]

It would be interesting to know just what amplifier they could have been talking about on 160 meters [where beginners, who are limited to a maximum power of 5 watts, predominate].

How can such behavior be considered as being in accordance with the Radio Regulations?

But that's not the worst. One encounters cases of Soviet amateurs pestering their Western colleagues for invitations abroad, for consumer goods, etc.

The 160-meter band is "populated" mainly by beginners, and this has to a large degree solved the problem of attracting young people to organized radiosport. But what sort of exampIoe are we setting in teaching them?

It was announced at the All-Union Radioamateurs' Conference [Moscow, 8 - 10 April 1988] that limitations on postal exchanges of QSL cards were abeing removed. This has resulted in addresses being given out over the air.

With this, the practice of so-called [QSL] "managing" ["menedzherstvo"] has developed. Experience shows that this practice can help in the international exchange of QSL cards. But in our country managing has often taken on a distorted form [izvrashchennuyu formu].

Some shortwavers in DX areas have suddenly begun to receive packets of QSL cards from foreign amateurs via self-appointed [? - samostiynykh] managers whom they had not only not asked for help but weren't even acquainted with. Why all this willingness to be of service? Perhaps IRC's, dollars and marks, vanity?

All of this has become possible in the absence in our country of regulations on this type of activity.

Everybody has tired of the talk about the extremely poor technical level of our equipment. People talk and talk, but things right where they started [a voz i nyne tam].

And yet the successes of Soviet radiosport are undeniable.

Here are some results from the First IARU World Shortwave Championship held in 1986. Category A - fifth place (UA1DZ); category C - fifth and tenth places (UL7CW and UB4EL); category B - first and fifth places (RB5MF and UM8MO].

And how were these results achieved? After all Soviet stations [only] have the right to use a power up to 200 Watts, whereas in several countries (USA, Bulgaria, etc.) powers of 1 to 1.5 kW and higher are permitted. From this one can judge with skill of our radiosportsmen.

Isn't it time after all to officially allow Soviet masters [of sport] to compete on an equal basis with foreign contestants? The more so since research has repeatedly shown that use of a kilowatt of power poses no threat to safety.

Frankly speaking, everyone has known for a long time that experienced sportsmen have been forced to exceed the permitted transmitting power in order to approach the international sport standard. Beginners then try to do the same, and their inexperience leads to mutual interference, out-of-band emissions, and signals of poor quality. In my view this problem can be resolved by publishing schematic diagrams of amplifiers as well as directions for their use.

S. I. Pyatakin from Shevchenko suggests requiring that tape recording accompany contest reports since there are now many fake masters of sport who didn't conduct a single QSO during a contest. And yet this title [Master of Sport] isn't awarded for knowing how to brew tea.

I want to discuss one other aspect of amateur ethics. The cooperative movement has spread broadly [around our country], and cooperatives organized by amateurs have appeared. Unfortunately, some cooperatives have been guilty of using amateur radio for commercial purposes. For example, the MZhK [expansion unknown] "Komsomol'sk" in Sverdlovsk indicated, in its written advertising, frequencies and times for discussing matters relating to its business [biznes].

Some of our amateurs resort to a bending of the rules [? - perekos] in qualifying for diplomas [certifaicates]. Thus, V. Okonishnikov, RA3AAR, asks A. Baskakov, ex-UA4HCU, for a QSL card from 4K1C and offers QSL cards from socialist and capitalist countries (9M2, HS) in exchange. A. Rekunov, UL7BY, corrected the callsigns UL7BN and UL7BX to read UL7BY on cards he submitted for the R-150-S diploma, and enclosed seven QSL cards addressed to UL7BX.

Inspired by their seniors' example, observers [SWL's] and beginning radioamateurs get used to dishonest tricks [nechestnyye priyemy]. Sergey Savin, UA3-142-1130, changed the call-signs of others to his own on 28 QSL cards when applying for the "101" diploma (Argentina). Similar methods for "hunting" for diplomas are being used more and more often.

These violations need to be considered out in the open. Things have gotten to the point that a collective station commits violations during competitions and the station chief talks about them on the air, but [then] maintains with innocent eyes that nothing of the sort transpired. Formal statements by judges [sudeyskiye protokoly] arrive from abroad listing the violators, but they calmly deny everything. Such people obviously don't understand that on account of them opinions that are far from favorable are formed about each one of us.

pp 14 - 15: "CQ-U."

INFO*INFO*INFO, edited by A. Gusev, UA3AVG

NEWS ABOUT THE R-100-O LISTING.

Changes in the administrative-territorial subdivisions of the Kazakhskaya, Kirgizskaya, Tadzhikskaya, and Turkmenskaya SSR's, have resulted in the following corrections in the "oblast'"[2] listing for the R-100-O diploma:

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[2]A reminder that a number of other administrative-territorial subdivisions — krays, small SSR's, ASSR's, autonomous oblasts, and autonomous districts — are equated to oblasts in the R-100-O listing, so that [county hunters editors please copy!] any point in the USSR is situated in one "oblast'" or another.

Old Oblast'	Old Number Old ID	Action	Future Status	New Number New ID
TURKMENSKAYA SSR (H), CHANGES EFFECTIVE 25 AUGUST 1988				
Ashkhabadskaya	043, H-H	Deleted	NOTE 1	193, H-B + H-H
Krasnovodskaya	180, H-B	Deleted	NOTE 1	193, H-B + H-H
[UZBEKSKAYA SSR, CHANGES EFFECTIVE 7 SEPTEMBER 1988] [NOTE 2]				
[Novoiyskaya]	[185, I-Q]	[Deleted]	[NOTE 3]	[181, I-V]
[Dzhizakskaya]	[181, I-V]	[Deleted]	[NOTE 4]	[173, I-D]
TADZHIKSKAYA SSR (J), CHANGES EFFECTIVE 8 SEPTEMBER 1988				
Kulyabskaya	082, J-K	Combined	NOTE 5	192, J-K
Kurgan-Tyubinskaya	083, J-X	Combined	NOTE 5	192, J-K
KAZAKHSKAYA SSR (L), CHANGES EFFECTIVE 8 JULY 1988				
Turgayskaya	176, L-Y	Deleted	NOTE 6 [NOTE 7]	026, L-L [and 016, L-B]
Mangyshlakskaya	179, L-A	Deleted	NOTE 8	020, L-O
KIRGIZSKAYA SSR (M), CHANGES EFFECTIVE 6 OCTOBER 1988				
Narynskaya	177, M-P	Deleted	NOTE 9	033, M-Q
Talasskaya	184, M-T	Deleted	NOTE 10	036, M-M

NOTE 1: Rayons directly subordinate to the Republic; there were previously no such rayons in the Turkmenskaya SSR, necessitating the issuance of a new number, 193.

[NOTE 2: The information concerning changes in the Uzbekskaya SSR comes from the column NLD-1351 (na lyubitel'skikh diapazonakh - On the Amateur Bands), 18 December 1988, edited by Boris G. Stepanov, UW3AX.]

[NOTE 3: Transferred to Samarkandskaya Oblast' (051, I-I).]

[NOTE 4: Transferred to Syrdar'inskaya Oblast' (173, I-D).]

NOTE 5: Combined to form a new oblast', Khatlonskaya Oblast' [192, J-K].

NOTE 6: Most of the former Turgayskaya Oblast' was transferred to Kustanayskaya Oblast' [026, L-L] [see also NOTE 7].

NOTE 7: Several northern rayons of the former Kurgayskaya Oblast', in particular the town or city of Yesil' and environs, were transferred to Tselinogradskaya Oblast' [016, L-B]. The information in NOTE 7 comes from NLD-1351, 18 December 1988.

NOTE 8: Transferred to Gur'yevskaya Oblast' [020, L-O].

NOTE 9: Transferred to Issyk-Kul'skaya Oblast' [033, M-Q].

NOTE 10: Added to existing rayons directly subordinate to the Kirgizskaya SSR [036, M-M].

[TRANSLATOR'S REMARKS:]

[1. Presumably, QSO's with "old" oblasts made prior to, not on, the effective date shown count toward the R-100-O diploma.]

[2. Before the above changes were made, there are believed to have been 184 oblast'-level units in the USSR -- 001 through 191, minus seven units no longer in use — 011, 032, 035, 061, 116, 171, and 172. With the above changes, there appear to be 176 such units — 001 through 193, minus the seven units just listed, minus the ten oblasts deleted or combined as described above — 043, 176, 177, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, and 185.]

DX QSL VIA... [Arbitrarily selected QSL routes, of 28 listed.] SO4HBN via SP4KM, SO7NDO via VE3NDO, ST2SA via G4KLP, TR8DX via WA4DX. UP8A via UP1BZZ.

QRP NEWS.

A group of enthusiasts headed by UA3DGZ, operating with a transceiver based on the "Radio-76M2" and with an "INVERTED V" antenna for 3.5 and 7 MHz (and a power of 4 Watts), had had over 150 contacts with 47 oblasts (R-100-O listing) on 1.8, 3.5, and 7 MHz. Stations worked include UW9CWA/A (RS 55) and RA9SGL (RS 58). From UA3-142-998.

UB5BCP reports he succeeded in contacting UT5UCF, using a 100-milliwatt transmitter and a half-wave vertical dipole.

pp 16 — 18: "OVER THE NORTH POLE TO CANADA," by Leonid Mikhaylovich Labutin, UA3CR.

UNSUCCESSFUL REPEATER[3]

A year before the expedition, with the permission of the GIE [Gosudarstvennaya Inspektsiya Elektrosvyazi — State Telecommunication Inspectorate, within the Ministry of Communication; the equivalent of DOC in Canada, the FCC in the United States, etc.], we installed a repeater [repiter] at MGU [Moskovskiy Gosudarstvennyy Universitet — Moscow State University]. The results were excellent. It seemed that a new era was dawning in our hobby [khobbi]. But suddenly a document arrived from the State Telecommunication Inspectorate shutting down the repeater. No reasons, no explanations.

Was the repeater bothering anyone? After all, at MGU there are two amateur stations authorized to operate in the same bands using the same modes of emission. The Moscow electric utility [? — Moserergo], which housed us, operates near our frequencies. And no mutual interference! Why couldn't we sit down together and sort things out? The radioamateurs of the expedition are professional radioengineers and can discuss these problems at any technical level.

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[3]The first section begins with material unrelated to the Skitrek/Nordski expedition. As we shall see, the repeater population of Toronto, Canada, and North America generally is cited by the author in an apparent effort to have the USSR develop repeater communication.

Oh no. It's simpler to prohibit. After all in our country, unfortunately, people aren't held accountable for prohibitions. But one can suffer [postradat'] for permitting something. Such is the logic still today. In my view, an antisocial logic. One that leads to our amateur radio lagging progressively behind the rest of the world.

By way of an alternative, Minister of Communication of the USSR V. A. Shamshin suggested the "Mul'titon" paging system [? — vyzyvnaya sistema]. Thanks, Vasiliy Aleksandrovich! But we still hope that in the near future repeaters will take their place in Soviet amateur radio.

A note. In Canada, the President of AMSAT—NA, Vern "Rip" Riportella, WA2LQQ, in the name of the ICOM firm and in the name of his own organization presented us with small ultrashortwave FM radiostations for receiving signals from UoSAT satellites. During visits to Canada we used these radiostations to access repeaters. If a telephone wasn't handy, we could access the city telephone network via a repeater. Even to call Moscow. In Canada there are 640 repeaters, including 46 in Toronto. And in all of North America over 10 thousand.

RADIO NET OPERATORS

The skiers' group included the following operators: [Dr.] D[mitriy I.] Shparo — UA3AJH, R. Veber [Weber] — VE8RW [the North American callbook gives VE8RW's name as Robert Roy Wood], and L. Dexter — VE8LD. The collective callsign up to the North Pole was EXOVE and after the Pole CI8UA. At the North Pole both calls were used.

Sredniy Island: Collective callsigns EXOCP and EKOKP; L. Labutin — EXCR and A. Tenyakshev — EXOGZ [UW3GZ] (until May), A. Shatokhin and G. Ivanov — RA3AU (from May until the end of the expedition), V. Red'kin — EXOQCG and R. Berk — VO1SA/UA (March and April).

SP28 [Severnyy polyus — North Pole — drifting polar scientific—research station No. 28]. P. Strezev — 4KODC and B. Garret — 4KODX.

Dikson Island: Collective station EXOPM, V. Zaushitsyn — EXODR and V. Kondratko — UA3—170—569.

Moscow: Yu. Zolotov — EX3HR and A. Zolotova — RA3AZ.

Resolute Bay: A group of Canadian radioamateur enthusiasts was organized by T. Atkins [VE3CDM] and B. Garret. They operated in two—week stretches from club station CI8C. In May and June, CI8CR (EXOCR) [assumed to be Leonid Mikhaylovich Labutin, UA3CR] and CI8GZ (EXOGZ) joined them.

Ottawa: Ron Belleville — VE3AUM.

In addition, many volunteer enthusiasts joined the "Polar Bridge" radionet. I especially wish to mention V. Suprunov — UA9NS and V. Shikarev — UW6HZ, who, spelling one another, kept an around—the—clock, on—the—air watch.

RADIOEQUIPMENT

The basic radiostation of the moving group was the "Ledovaya-2." Shortwave, single sideband, 6 fixed channels, transmitter power 10 Watts, weight 1.2 kg. Antenna INVERTED-V mounted on a mast consisting of ski poles. Power source: Lithium battery [? - litiyevaya batareya], voltage 12 V, capacity 50 ampere/hours, weight 2 kg. The radiostation was designed by radiomen of the expedition and by radioamateur collectives in Artemovsk (Sverdlovskaya Oblast') and Voronezh. The satellite receiver was made by the "Zarya" ["Dawn"] KYuT [klub yunykh tekhnikov -- young technicians' club] in Voronezh. The ICOM firm designed the ultrashortwave FM radiostation.

The equipment was duplicated [? - dublirovana - perhaps meaning that redundant equipment was used]. The group also had two KOSPAS-SARSAT radiobuoys for communicating with aircraft.

On Sredniy Island. Shortwave radiostation R-140 [P-140?], shortwaver transceiver ICOM-751, ICOM-271E transceivers for satellite communication, and a "Pioner" with multi-element, circular-polarized antennas designed by the "Zarya" KYuT in Voronezh. Shortwave antennas: Tri-band, 5-element beams with gear-boxes, an INVERTED-V, and a Delta loop. "Robotron" and "Radio-86RK" computer[s?] and an PK-232 controller made by AEA.

SP28. A KRS transceiver and an ICOM-761. Antennas: A GROUND PLANE and an INVERTED-V. A "Radio-86RK" computer and an "MFJ-1274" controller.

Resolute Bay. Two sets consisting of ICOM-761 transceivers with ICOM-2KL amplifiers, an ICOM-275 ultrashortwave transceiver for communication via the "Radio" satellite(s). Antennas: 3-element, triband beam, INVERTED-V, and a Delta loop. For communication via satellite a "dual-ring" antenna ["dvoyoye kol'tso"] for 146 MHz was used, suspended from the ceiling and rotated by the operator.

START

The expedition started on 3 March. At 1335 local time, 13 skiers -- nine Soviets and four Canadians -- started off on the ice and wouldn't feel hard earth under their feet for 90 days. Hardly had the helicopter that had brought the travellers to Cape Arctic taken off for its return trip than the air exploded: A squall [shkval] of calls inundated the base stations. The first in the stream turned out to be A. Rekach - U3DQ, the most senior shortwaver of the country and a well-known polar radioman.

I'm always moved when I hear his callsign. He has been and remains one of my best teachers. I recall our first contact 40 years ago from collective station UA3KAQ in Moscow's Comintern Rayon and I recall his characteristic style. He never asks questions: He knows that whatever I need to say I'll say: Aleksey Germanovich, if you read these lines, accept once again my warm 73!

At 1630, the first communication session. Exactly on schedule, I hear the famous phrase of Tolya [Anatoliy] Mel'nikov on the 80-meter band: "Everything normal with us." I learn that they have made three marches [? - tri perekhoda], that the condition of the ice is good, that they have covered 5 to 7 kilometers, and the temperature is -35° [-31°F]. In reply I give them their coordinates, just received from Moscow through the KOSPAS-SARSAT: 81° 15.9' North latitude and 96° 04.8' East longitude.

And then, after the radioman at the ice camp has crawled into his frost-covered sleeping bag, traffic begins between the base stations. Moscow - EX3HR and RA3AZ, SP28 - 4KODC, Resolute Bay - CI8C, Ottawa - VE3AUM, and Dikson - EX0DR. Operation takes place for the most part on SSB, sometimes in Morse, but the most important reports always go via packet.

THE POLE

We prepared very carefully for the meeting at the pole. First the "kvartir'yery" [?] set off for there. Among them were our radiomen — A. Tenyakshev, V. Red'kin, and V. Kondratko. The group's tasks included preparing living quarters. It was assumed that many people unaccustomed to Arctic conditions would fly to the pole.

It was planned that a meeting would take place at the pole between all participants in the expedition and mass media representatives, scientists, polar workers, and fliers. Members of the governments of the USSR and Canada were expected. Dependable communication was needed. Therefore a significant part of the equipment from Srednyy Island and SP28 was brought to the pole. All this equipment was checked and installed in a big black tent [kapshe] several hours prior to the arrival of the guests.

The first communications were conducted with the callsign EX0VE via the RS-11 satellite. The lucky ones turned to be UA1AJA, UK3A, OK3AU, UV1AP, KL7JAY, UZ3DD, G3IOR, and UZ1AWT. We operated with the "Pioner." The first worked on shortwave were RA3APR, UA3CT, UA1ZX, G3IOR, UA4PW, UO2MU, and UA9OO. The ICOM-761, which Barry brought along [? - "zakhvatil"] from Canada to SP28. The first amplifier used was the GU-76 designed by Petr Strezev [UA3AOC], but soon this amplifier had to be replaced by a component [blok] (GU-74) made by Viktor Red'kin. UA3DJG's transceiver was used to communicate with SP28.

The guests started to fly in toward the evening of 26 April. Guests from the Soviet Union were flown to SP28 in an AN-74 and those from Canada in an HS-748. Several 15-minute flights of the MI-6 [helicopter] and the polar landing place filled up with the most varied assortment of people imaginable. Schoolchildren and old people, scientists and sportsmen, poor students and millionaires. But more correspondents than anyone. And all of them, to our horror, tried to squeeze into the radio tent to transmit some words from the pole. But, of course, Moscow and Ottawa were always on frequency.

The moment of arrival of the ministers from both governments, the arrival of the moving group at the pole, and the beginning of the ceremony were coordinated. And then figures became visible from behind the hummocks. It was the moving group! It approached quickly...

The ceremony lasted four hours. Official and unofficial persons delivered speeches, pronounced many fine words, said goodbye, and began gradually to fly off to SP28. The radiomen were the last to leave the pole. But GO/PA3BHF, who flew in from England, seemed to want stay on the ice. They had to physically drag him away from the station. The fliers were calling; they were in a hurry.

Radioamateurs don't often have a chance to operate from the pole and the next occasion probably won't come any time soon. Therefore let's note their "home" callsigns: UA3AOC, RW3DR, UW3GZ, VE3CDX, PA3BHF, UAOQCG, and UA3CR.

THE FINISH

The Gateway [Vorota] to the Arctic -- that's what they call the settlement of Resolute Bay. Actually, it's two settlements: An airport with all the required services and a population of 170, and five kilometers away a village where Eskimos -- also numbering 170 -- live. All expeditions to the pole from Canada go through Resolute Bay.

After the moving group reached the North Pole, the base-station operators were repositioned. A. Tenyakshev and the author of these lines moved to Resolute Bay. G. Ivanov flew from Moscow to Sredniy Island. V. Zaushitsyn joined P. Strezev and B. Garret on SP28. Now SP28 and Resolute Bay maintained direct communication with the skiers.

The radiostation where we had arrived [at Resolute Bay] was located on the airport grounds. A small shack [shek] with an area of 8 square meters with two sets of HF equipment and one set of satellite equipment. Adjoining it a mast-girder [? - machta-ferma] 20 meters high with a three-element directional antenna and other wire low-frequency antennas. At our disposal was a telephone, on which one with some limitations could call any city in Canada.

Communications with the [moving] group were difficult the first few days; the distance was having its effect -- it was almost 1700 kilometers to the Pole. Radio traffic basically went from SP28. As the group got closer to the Canadian shore, the signals of the "Ledovaya" got louder. Relieving one another, Canadians flew in every two weeks: Denis - VE3MFT and Andy - VE1ASJ, then Rick - VO1SA and Wally - VE7HQ.

The end of the expedition was approaching. We looked with alarm at weather satellite pictures, on which a broad unfrozen patch of water was clearly visible on the ice, stretching from Greenland to Alaska. We prepared boats to be dropped. A week before the end heavy clouds appeared. There were no more pictures. It seemed strange that the group continued to move and didn't need the boats. However, this was not completely open water but something like frozen ice porridge. Boats would have been useless. Thanks alone to the great experience and courage of the Soviets and Canadians, the group safely reached land on Ward Hunt Island the morning of 1 June 1988. A greeting from M. S. Gorbachev arrived via I. Lobanov, the Press Attache [presumably, of the Soviet Embassy] at Ottawa.

On 1 June 1988 our last radiocommunication took place.

[Photographs, page 17]

[Upper right:] Reverend [Lori?] Dexter, VE8LD, radioman of the moving group, conducting a communication.

[Bottom:] Base-station radiomen of the expedition. Niagara Falls in the background. Left to right: V. Kondratko - UA3-170-569; A. Tenyakshev - UW3GZ; P. Strezev - UA3AOC; Yu. Zolotov - UA3HR; L. Labutin -VA3CR; K. Chashchin - UA3-170-679; V. Zaushitsyn - RW3DR; A. Shatokhin.

pp 19 - 21, outer back cover: "SUNNY SAIL [?] OVER PLESHCHEYEV LAKE," by N. Vikotorova and G[alina Grigor'yevna] Cherkas.

[Last part of an article about an international summer computer camp -- which flies the United Nations flag due to a connection with UNESCO -- at Pereslavl'-Zalesskiy.]

On The Air -- Kristen Shvind[4]

One of the most popular places at the camp is collective station UZ3MWP, moved there from the Pereslavl' House of Pioneers and headed by Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Ivanov, UA3MOQ, an engineer.

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[4]In the process of being transliterated into Cyrillic letters and then retransliterated back into Latin letters, considerable distortions can occur. The original spelling of the name of the American girl mentioned in the article, may be quite different from Kristen Shvind, the version based upon the widely-used transliteration system adopted by the US-UK Board of Geographic Names. The last name could be spelled Schwind.

Kristen Shvind of the USA may have been the most popular foreigner at the international camp.

But if Kristen conquered the camp, the radiostation conquered Kristen. She immediately picked up the knack of operating and made 20 contacts by herself. She even succeeded in talking to an amateur in her native California. Wasn't that great! And he was surprised too when the voice of his fellow American sounded forth from a small provincial Russian town. Later she contacted a folksong festival in England, an Arctic expedition, China, Spain...

Kristen reached a firm decision that after returning home she would definitely engage in shortwave radiosport.

[End of RADIO portion]

Please send corrections and comments, for possible inclusion in a future issue, to:

Dexter Anderson - W4KM
150 Eleventh Street SE
Washington DC 20003-3911
USA

RADIO #01/1989 RECEIVED WASHINGTON 06 MARCH 1989.
SUMMARY TRANSLATION SENT NEWINGTON 15 APRIL 1989.

[Rough summary translations of selected articles from the newspaper Sovetskiy Patriot (SP), published on Wednesdays and Sundays by the military training organization DOSAAF. Most amateur news appears in the sequentially-numbered column "NLD" ("Na lyubitel'skikh diapazonakh" - "On the Amateur Bands"), edited by Boris Grigor'yevich Stepanov, UW3AX, and dated the same as the newspaper containing it.]

NLD-1371, 1 March 1989:

CLUB NEWS

The ZILAN [meaning?] DX Club expedition will operate until 8 March [1989] from the settlement of Kharsaim near the Arctic Circle) using the callsign UA9KI/A. Contacts with this station are worth 2 points for the "RAEM" diploma [certificate]. QSL cards (PSE SASE) may be sent to 626602, Salekhard-2, ab./yashch. 4 [P. O. Box 4, 626602 SALEKHARD-2]. [I can't find Kharsaim in my small Soviet atlas; Salekhard, possibly nearby, is shown just south of the Arctic Circle, in the Nenetskiy Autonomous Okrug (District) (114, 1P).] From V. Saldin, RA4HA.

The U-DX-CLUB [Soviet DX Club] Net operates on a sliding timetable [? - po skol'zyashchemu grafiku] on 3,640 kHz beginning at 2100 or 0100 UT. Days and times of subsequent nets are announced ahead of time. After basic operation is finished, the net may QSY to 1,863 kHz. Suggestions for net operation may be sent to RB5FF at 272630, Odesskaya Oblast' [= 70, B-F], Izmail-tsentr, ab./yashch. 3 [P. O. Box 3, 272630 IZMAIL-CENTER (Odesskaya Oblast')]. From N. Lavreka, RB5FF.

In connection with the abolition of Krasnovodskaya Oblast' [180, H-B], all amateur radio correspondence including QSL cards for amateurs in Krasnovodskiy Rayon (Krasnovodsk, Nebit-Dag, Cheleken, and Bekdash) should be sent to 745003, Krasnovodsk-3, ab./yashch. 3 [P. O. Box 3, 745003 KRASNOVODSK-3]. From S. Chuyev, RH8BF.

QSL cards for UA1POL/1 should be sent to 163040, Arkhangel'sk, ab./yashch. 48 [P. O. Box 48, 163040 ARKHANGEL'SK]. The same address may be used for cards for RZ1OA, UA1OMW, and UA1OIL/U1P. From V. Sadakov, RZ1OA.

QSL cards for UA6HSD/UAOQ [OQ = 098, Yakutskaya ASSR] should be sent to 678830, Yakutskaya ASSR, poselok Cherskiy, ab./yashch. 22 [P. O. Box 22, 678830 CHERSKIY SETTLEMENT (Yakutskaya ASSR)]. From UA3ABW.

NLD-1372, 5 March 1989 [reception delayed until 20 March 1989]:

COMPETITIONS [CONTESTS]

The first Soviet-American "Good Will" Shortwave Radiocommunication Competitions, organized by the magazines "Radio" and "QST," will be conducted 9 April. Detailed information will appear in subsequent issues of "NLD."

DISTANT STATIONS

UA3DK is expected to operate from Vietnam from 6 through 17 March. He plans to go on the air from two different QTH's using the callsigns 3W8DK and 3W3DK. QSL cards should be sent

to UZ3DXC at the address 141980, Moskovskaya oblast', Dubna, ab./yashch. 45 (radioklub) [Radio Club, P. O. Box 45, 141980 DUBNA (Moskovskaya Oblast')]. From V. Semenov, UA3DK.

CLUB NEWS

The amateurs of the Karel'skaya ASSR [= 088, 1N] will sponsor activity days from 7 through 15 March. This is a good chance to earn the "Kareliya" diploma [certificate] [assumed for Soviet amateurs only]. Send log extracts by 25 March to 185034, Petrozavodsk, ab./yashch. 225 [P. O. Box 225, 185034 PETROZAVODSK]. Received over the air via UK3A.

Until 12 March EY9FAR, EY9FWA, EY9FWW, EY9FWX, EY9FWO, and EY9FZB will operate from Permskaya Oblast' [= 140, 9F] in connection with the IXth Winter Spartacade of the Peoples of the RSFSR. From UA9FAR.

NLD-1373, 8 March 1989:

COMPETITIONS

The Soviet-American "GOODWILL CONTEST" [sorevnovaniya "Dobroy voli"], organized by the magazines "Radio" and "QST," will take place from 0000 to 2400 UT 9 April on the 10-, 15-, and 20-meter bands simultaneously on CW and SSB (but mixed QSO's don't count). For Soviet shortwavers, contacts with their American colleagues located in the 50 states of the USA count. [Translator's comment: How about DC, PR, VI, and other parts of the United States?!] The general call is CQ USA. The control number for Soviet shortwavers consists of a serial communication number starting with 001, and the conventional oblast' number from the R-100-O listing. For American shortwavers only contacts with Soviet radioamateurs count. The general call for them is CQ U. The control number will consist of a serial communication number and the name of the state (abbreviated when working CW). Each contact is worth 1 point, repeat contacts are permitted on different bands. The contest period is 5 hours, at the choice of the contestant. The categories (with further divisions into CW, SSB, and MIXED) are: Single-op/multi-band and multi-op/multi-band/single-transmitter. Reports are to be entered on the standard form (by band, with a total sheet). They are to be sent to UW3AX [Boris Grigor'yevich Stepanov] not later than 9 May to the address 107207, Moskva, ab./yashch. 679 [P. O. Box 679, 107207 MOSCOW].

DIPLOMAS

Apply for the "City of Volzhsk - 50 Years" diploma to 425000, Mariyskaya ASSR [091, 4S], Volzhsk, ul. Stroitel'naya, 15, GK DOSAAF [DOSAAF City Committee, 15 Stroitel'naya St., 425000 VOLZHSK (Mariyskaya ASSR)]. From A. Badanov, UW4SA.

DISTANT STATIONS

In China, the prefix BY is used by collective stations, BG by individual stations, BW by foreign radioamateurs, and BT by special stations.

Beginning in April, ZS6PT will operate for 14 months from the island of Marion with the callsign ZS8MI, on CW, SSB, and via satellite. QSL via ZS5E or WA3HUP.

C9MKT will again be active on 10 - 12 March, 7 - 9 April, 12 - 14 May, and 9 - 11 June. QSL via SM5KDM.

A92EM is often on 1,840 kHz beginning at 0300 UT. Sometimes he's active beginning at 0100 UT on 14,022 kHz, where it's possible to make a sked with him.

NLD-1374, 12 March 1989:

CLUB NEWS

In connection with preparation of the "IKhTI-75" diploma, the DOSAAF Committee of the Ivanovsk Chemical-Technological Institute [Ivanovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut], formerly the Ivanovskiy Polytechnic Institute, asks former operators of UZ3UWG (UA3KQC, UK3UAO)[5], and also radioamateurs who are graduates or former employees or teachers of the institute, to identify themselves. Write to 153460, Ivanovo, prospekt F. Engel'sa, 7, UKhTI, komitet DOSAAF [DOSAAF Committee, UKhTI, 7 F. Engel's Prospekt, 153460 IVANOVO]. From A. Kokurin, UA3UGD.

Radioamateur physicians interested in forming an association of Soviet radioamateur physicians [assotsiatsiya sovetskikh radiolyubiteley-medikov] (U-MR-A) [perhaps the initials U-MR-A are inspired by an English expression such as "U" Medical Radioamateurs' Association???] may send their suggestions to 343750, Donetskaya oblast' [073, B-I], Snezhnoye-1, ul. Rudneva, 5, kv. 3, Piskuny Petru Nikolayevichu (RB4IJA) [Petr Nikolayevich Piskun, RB4IJA, 5 Rudnev St., Apt. 3, 343730 SNEZHNOYE-1 (Donetskaya Oblast')].

At the present time, QSL cards for amateurs of Tashkent [189, I-A] and Tashkentskaya Oblast' [053, I-B] should be sent to 700005, Tashkent, ul. Oktyabr'skoy Revolyutsii, 20, radioklub [Radio Club, 20 October Revolution St., 700005 TASHKENT]. From I. Shkuropat, UI8CY.

Activity days will be held from 20 through 24 March by the amateurs of Khar'kovskaya Oblast' [077, B-L], dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the oblast' radio club. Contacts with UBOL are worth 5 points. [From following issue, NLD-1375:] Send applications by 25 April to 310078, Khar'kov, ul. Karazina, 7/9, STRK DOSAAF (diplomnoy komissii) [Diploma Commission, DOSAAF Sport Technical Radio Club, 7/9 Karazin St., 310078 KHAR'KOV]. From Ye. Svetnikov, U5LO.

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[5] UZ3UWG (UA3KQC, UK3UAO) The callsigns shown in parentheses illustrate the two recent reforms that have affected the form of collective-station callsigns. A reform in about 1971 moved the distinguishing K [kollektivnaya stantsiya, collective station] from the second to the fourth position. A reform of 1 May 1984 discontinued use of the K altogether, replacing it with one of the letters W, X, Y, or Z as the fifth character.

Apply for the "Yatran'" diploma to 316050, Kirovograd, ul. Karla Marksa, 84, RTSh DOSAAF (diplomnoy komissii) [Diploma Commission, DOSAAF Radio Technical School, 84 Karl Marx St., 316050 KIROVOGRAD].

NLD-1375, 15 March 1989:

CLUB NEWS

An activity day will be sponsored on 23 March by radio amateurs in Vinnitskaya Oblast' [057, B-N] to mark the 45th anniversary of the Oblast's liberation from the German-fascist invaders. Send log abstracts by 23 April to 286012, Vinnitsa, ul. Danily Nechaya, 65, RTSh DOSAAF [DOSAAF Radio Technical School, 65 Danila Nechay, 286012 VINNITSA]. From V. Gumenyuk.

From 20 March through 23 April UV9CQ/UA9K [9K = Yamalo-Nenetskiy Autonomous Okrug (District), "Oblast'" No. 163] and UV9CQ/UA9J [9J = Khanty-Mansiyskiy Autonomous Okrug, "Oblast'" No. 162] will operate from seven locations along the Yamburg - Novyy Urengoy Railroad. From 20 through 26 March it will go on the air from Yamburg (2 points for the "RAEM" diploma), and from 27 March through 3 April from Novyy Urengoy. A memorial prize will be awarded for contacting all seven locations. QSL cards for these contacts are to be sent to the Sverdlovsk Radio Technical School [address not given]. From V. Sumin, UV9CQ.

In this year's large international contests (WPX, CQ-M, IARU, WW) UB4MZL will use the callsign RB8M. Apply for a memorial pennant to 349900, Voroshilovgradskaya oblast', Lisichansk, ab./yashch. 59 [P. O. Box 59, 349900 LISICHANSK (Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast')]. From V. Grushevskiy, RB4MF.

[NLD-1376, 19 March 1989: Missing.]

Sovetskiy Patriot, 22 March 1989, p 4, independent article:

"WILL THERE BE A CLUB?"

by Yu. Polushkin, Chairman of the Council, of the "Pul'sar" Sport Technical Radio Club, and Chief of the Informatics Faculty of the OGPI [Omsk State Pedagogical Institute]

The"Pul'sar" club proposes to establish a diploma [certificate] "Soviet Teacher" ["Sovetskiy uchitel'"] and also to set up an all-Union club consisting of collective stations and organizations working with young people. After rules for the club are discussed, a founding conference is planned for June or July 1989. The address of the "Pul'sar" club: 644099, g. Omsk, OGPI, STRK "Pul'sar" ["Pul'sar" Sport Technical Radio Club, OGPI, 644099 OMSK].

NLD-1377, 22 March 1989:

COMPETITIONS

Send reports on participation in the Shortwave Radiocommunication Championship of the USSR to 348033, Voroshilovgrad, ul. Oboronnaya, Dom oborony, RTSh DOSAAF (sudeyskoy kollegii) [Judges' Collegium, DOSAAF Radio Technical School, Defense St., 348033 VOROSHILOVGRAD].

DISTANT STATIONS

The RL8PYL expedition to Vietnam, operating as 3W1A, 3W4KZ, and 3W0A, had more than 37,000 QSO's with 180 countries and territories of the world. QSL to 472300, Karagandinskaya oblast', Temirtau, ab./yashch. 49 [P. O. Box 49, 472300 TEMIRTAU (Karagandinskaya Oblast')]. From A. Chernykh, UL7PAE.

NLD-1378, 26 March 1989:

CLUB NEWS

From 3 through 12 April 1989 a Soviet-American DXpedition plans to go on the air to celebrate the 55th anniversary of the "Chelyuskin" Epic[6]. The expedition will use the callsign US0SU from Ayon Island. The base station, UZ0KWI at Pevek, will use US0SU/1. The main activity is to be on 7 through 28 MHz. QSL cards may be sent to UA0KK at 686610, Magadanskaya oblast', Pevek, ab./yashch. 44 [P. O. Box 44, 686610 PEVEK (Magadanskaya Oblast')]. From V. Shinevskiy, UA0KK.

UA0UBG/UA8V [8V = Aginskiy Buryatskiy Autonomous Okrug (District), "Oblast'" No. 175] will operate on all HF bands on CW and SSB (CW only on 14 MHz) until 1 October 1989. On 80 meters he will use 3,505 kHz for CW and 3,645 kHz for SSB. QSL to UA0UBE, 672005, Chita-5, ab./yashch. 308 [P. O. Box 308, 672005 CHITA-5]. From I. Yerykshanov, UA0UBG/UA8V.

UW4AK/U6U will operate from Astrakhanskaya Oblast' [115, 6U] from 3 through 16 April 1989 on all HF bands and 144 MHz (WW locator LN38MA). From A. Gubin, UW4AK.

When he is not running traffic, EK0AH (QTH Provideniya -- "Providence" -- Bay) operates for all amateurs on 3,505, 3,645, 7,015, 7,050, 14,023, 14,275, 21,023, and 28,505 kHz.

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[6]The "Chelyuskin" sank 13 February 1934 while trying to sail the entire Northern Sea Route (north of the USSR) in one season. The last members of the expedition were rescued from an Arctic ice-floe 13 April 1934. Otto Yu. Shmidt, who headed the expedition, was flown to Alaska for medical treatment and afterwards visited Washington where he was received by President Roosevelt. The famous Soviet radioman and radio amateur Ernst Teodorovich Krenkel', was the chief radioman on the expedition. He describes it at length in his book "RAEM -- moi pozyvnyye"; see pages 175 - 261 of the English translation "RAEM Is My Call-Sign" (Progress Publishers, Moscow, 1978). Krenkel' had used the Chelyuskin's callsign RAEM from the ship and from the ice-floe camp. In recognition of his role as chief radioman during the ordeal, he was awarded the use of RAEM as his amateur callsign. (I dimly recall a story, which may have been real or fanciful, of a US amateur being cited by the Federal Communications Commission for working RAEM, which in the absence of a number the FCC monitor assumed to be a non-amateur station!)

From 1 April through 25 May 1989 an experimental race of lightweight all-terrain vehicles with low-pressure tires will take place along the route Dudinka — Khatanga — Cape Chelyuskin — Severnaya Zemlya. The moving group will use the callsign EK0AW (operators RA3MD and UA3MHF) and the base stations will use EK0AA (Dudnika, operator UA3MEP) and EK0AB (Khatanga, operator RA3DAP). The Base station in the Moscow area is RZ3DWQ. From S. Makarov, RA3DAP.

Samarkand amateurs UI8IAY, UI8IAQ, UI8IF, UI8QZ, and UI8QU will operate from Surkhandar'inskaya Oblast' [052, I-T], using the suffix /UI8T, from 1 through 17 April 1989. QSL to 703000, Samarkand, ab./yashch. 71 [P. O. Box 71, 703000 SAMARKAND]. From V. Volkov, UI8IAJ.

NLD-1379, 29 March 1989:

CLUB NEWS

A radioexpedition dedicated to the 60th anniversary of Magnitogorsk will operate from 1 through 29 June 1989 along the route Ashkhabad — Magnitogorsk, using the callsign UZ9AWD with the suffixes UH1A, UH1W, UI1Z, and UL1I. Participants in the expedition, UA9AQN, UA9AUJ, and RA9AUZ, will use analogous prefixes with the numbers 2, 3, and 4 respectively. [The meaning here is unclear; it could mean that UA9AQN would use UH2AQN at the first QTH, UH2WQN at the second QTH, etc.] In the final part of the expedition, they will operate with the suffix UA9S. Log extracts go to 455044, Magnitogorsk, ab./yashch. 49 [P. O. Box 49, 455044 MAGNITOGORSK.] From I. Finogenov, UA9AQN.

All correspondence, including QSL cards, for amateurs in Volgogradskaya Oblast' [156, 4A] should now be sent to P. O. Box 115, 400066 VOLGOGRAD-66. From V. Poltavets, UA4AM.

DISTANT STATIONS

4K1F has resumed active operation on CW on all bands. QSL via UA1DJ. [Address not given.] From UA1DJ.